NHLO'S GARDEN-S -Vaudeville. POLO GEOUNDS -4-Baseball VALLACK'S-S:15-The Lady or The Ticer. STH AVENUE THEATRE—8:30-Natural Gas. 14TH-8T. THEATRE.—8-The Still Alarm. ITH-AVE. AND 19TH-8L.—Gettysburg.

Index to Advertisements.

Pag	e. Col.1	Page.	Co
Amusements Annencements Eoard and Rooms Rusiness Chances Rusiness Actice Country Eoard Divident Notices Dry Goods Excursions High Wanted Help Wanted Hotels Lost and Found Extructes and Deaths Extrusions	6 M1 4 M1 2 M2 1 Oc 2 Ra 6 B 6 Ra 7 5 Ra 7 5 Ra 7 5 Ra 7 5 Ra 8 7 5 Ra 7 5 Ra 8 7 5 Ra 8 7 5 Ra 8 7 5 Ra 8 7 5 Ra 8 1 2 Ra 1 Ra 1 Ra 1 Ra 1 Ra 1 Ra 1 Ra 1 Ra 1	scallaneous 7 scallaneous 7 scallai Instruments 7 scallai Instruments 7 scall Statements 8 substantes 7 siroals 6 substantes 7 some son flats 7 coust Notices 7 scallaintes Wanted 7 sambeats 6 sumer Resorts 7 schers 6 eTurt 7	5.6.1.1.4.1.

Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufactare T. G. sigliber, 121 Fulton-st. New-York, Desks, Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS will be at ewner's risk.

Main office of The Tribune, 154 Neasau-st. New-Yerk.

Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

divertisements for publication in The Tribune, and a for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be sed at the following branch offices in New-Yerk: auch Office. 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 930 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m. 308 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 100 3d-ave., near 37th-st. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. 1,007 3d-ave., near 60th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7:38

1.708 1st-avc. No. 180 East 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m. IN OTHER CITIES. Washington-1,322 F.st. London-26 Bedferd-st. Strand

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The letter of the Irish Bishops to the Pope declares that the Pope has been misinformed s to the acts condemned in the rescript. ==== A monster demonstration in favor of President Diaz's re-election was held in the City of Mexico. Billy" Moloney returned to Montreal, after a long European trip.

Domestic .- There have been unfavorable changes in General Sheridan's pulse and respiration. A conflict of opinion was shown among Democrats In St. Louis; it was expected that the Committee on Resolutions would be of carefully selected freetraders who would prepare an innocuous resolution on the tariff. --- Physicians have ordered Jay Gould to go to Colorado for his health. === A movement to form a Jewish publication society was begun in Philadelphia. - People from Philadelphia went to Gloucester, N. J., to drink

City and Suburban.-Nothing definite could be learned here about Mr. Gould's illness. ____ The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott discussed social reform In Plymouth Church. = General Lawton, United States Minister to Austria, arrived on La Gascogne. - Interviews with ex-Congressman Horr and Mr. Kerens, of St. Louis, on the Presidential situation. - The Brooklyn ball club was - Prince Poland Bonaparte arrived to attend the Anthropological Congress.

Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 56 degrees; average, 63 3-8.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Under the new law, there was no liquor-sell-Ing in Philadelphia yesterday, but the facts reported by our correspondent in that city must fill the good people of New-Jersey with grave plarm. He says that thousands of persons crossed the river to Gloucester, where beer was easily to be obtained. It was only a month ago that a new liquor law went into effect in New-Jersey, and stringent penalties for violations thereof are prescribed. If a liquor-seller, for instance, is caught breaking the law, that very fact revokes his license. Now, where were the officials sworn to enforce the laws in Gloucester all day yesterday?

Such Democratic delegates as arrived in St. Louis before yesterday must have an exceedingly poor opinion of that city. There was no liquor to be obtained yesterday for love or money. The rigid restrictive law was enforced alike against the just and the unjust, and "influence" was of no avail. This was truly a deplorable situation for a considerable section of the Democratic party; and the agony could only have been increased by the accounts received of other delegations on their way to St. Louis in palatial cars, with an abundant supply of whiskey, champagne and beer. St. Louis is not likely to be a favorite place for the convention next time, unless there is a change in the law.

The columns which we devote this morning to letters on the political situation will be found full of timely and interesting suggestions. As is its custom, The Tribune gives a hearing to people of all views, and the friends of half a dozen or more of the statesmen talked about for the Republican nomination have a chance to make known their feelings and desires. The most striking and suggestive of the series of letters is that of the venerable Oliver Johnson, who mercilessly points out the inconsistency and unwisdom of the Mugwumps' support of the party of "plunder and spoils," and rightly insists that the only hope for Civil Service Reform is in placing it in the hands of the Republican party. Mr. Johnson's closing words will be indorsed heartily by the Republican masses : "Our candidate must be one whom Republicans want, not one who is wanted by the enemies of Mr. Blaine."

Mr. Thurman's reported deliverance on the Wice-Presidential question is that he will not take the nomination unless it comes to him without a struggle. According to our dispatches from St. Louis, there are numerous signs of a struggle, and some of the delegates already on the ground think that Thurman may be dropped altogether before a vote is taken. He is spoken of as a man on the edge of the grave, and nothing but sentiment is declared to be behind the movement in favor of his nomi-

while on pretty much everything else the pro gramme is cut and dried. There will be some thing of interest in the make-up of the Committee on Resolutions. The actual work of imaking a platform will fall upon a sub-committee, of which Messrs. Gorman, Watterson Cooper and Morrison are set down as likely to be members. Our correspondents say that the platform will be as colorless and meaningless as it can well be made; and the Democratic party's capacity in this direction has been exemplified many times.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The office-holders' convention will register the edicts of the dispenser of patronage at St. Louis this week. Packed by office-holders in every State, this convention will nevertheless reflect the wish of a large majority of the party, because President Cleveland has made it impossible for any other Democrat to be nominated with a hope of success. If his party dislikes him, it dislikes being out of power much mere, and in the expressive language of an oldtime Democrat of this State, would "vote for the Devil incarnate" sooner than lose its grip upon the offices. Having "reformed" fidelity and trained skill out of 95,000 offices, having told the country that the only way to protect industry is to go as far toward free trade as possible, President Cleveland has so fixed things that there is not another Democrat in the Northern States upon whom the vote of the party could be concentrated, unless it be Mr. Thurman, and has secured Mr. Thurman's consent, according to current report, to run as candidate for Vice-President. If the plan works, the convention will put up a kangaroo ticket, intellectually and morally.

The proceedings of such a convention can hardly be of thrilling interest. When officeholders, or their messengers and tools, solemnly resolve that the virtue, the wisdom and the patriotism of the person who appointed them render him the most wonderful man of the age, a cynical universe is not apt to find the performance particularly edifying. The Past Master of Cant, who turns from vetoes of pension bills to review a body of loyal veterans, and from dishonest practices and associates to address a body of clergymen, will doubtless instruct his henchmen to resolve most unctuously in favor of the soldier, the farmer, the laboring man, and any other class which is supposed to be gullible. In particular, his henchmen will glorify his foreign policy, because that has been disgraceful enough to need whitewashing, and his more than Roman fidelity to the cause of Civil Service Reform, since that has been so peculiarly illustrated in their appointments. Then there will remain the tariff question, about which some persons expect to see a fuss in the convention.

There is no probability that anybody will make a disturbance. The delegates are not sent to wrangle about the opinions of their master. A few shallow observers, who do not understand Mr. Cleveland's character, imagined that he was displeased when the New-York Convention uttered evasive words about the tariff and squirmed over the Mills bill. The chances are ten to one that Mr. Cleveland was gratified to feel that he was the only courageons and candid man of his party in New-York; that he heartily approved, for the same reason, the tricky resolution passed in the Pennsylvania Convention by his aid, "Baron" Scott; and that he wants to see the National Convention of his party as mealy-mouthed, evasive and tricky as it well can be in dealing with this subject. Then the President's superior daring will shine resplendent, and he will appear the only leader of the party who has the manhood to say what he means. To be called purer, more patriotic, wiser, more honest and braver than his party, and to be supported on that ground, is an ambition quite worthy of the man.

Mr. Cleveland gave signs long ago, which The Tribune then rightly interpreted, of a beaten by the St. Louis team with a score of determination to make himself the leader and sage was deliberately intended to make it impossible for the party to recognize any other man in that capacity, or to evade that issue. He did not know enough of the subject to speak with fact or caution. He wanted to induce the dear people to think that his kind of a Freehe only made it plain that his kind of Protection would leave Free-Traders nothing to ask. Having made the issue for his party, and forced himself upon the party as its master and only possible candidate, he would now be very willing to have the party interpret his message in thirty-eight different ways, adapted to the latitude of thirty-eight different States. The more the party can cheat the voters, the better this Reform President will be pleased with his servants.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGROES.

Frederick Douglass has delivered a stirring address in Connecticut on the relations between the white and black races in the South. From the full report which appears in "The Stamford Advocate" it is evident that he has lost with advancing years none of his fervor as an orator and abated little of his old-time abhorrence of the enemies of his race. He described the condition of the negroes at the South as mest deplorable and as growing worse rather than better. No race under the same circumstances could improve. Plantation negroes received eight dollars a month, and then only in scrip or orders issued by their employers, and redeemable only at one store. They were at the mercy of their employers, and while paid at starvation rates, were constantly cheated and plundered. He cited various laws of the Southern States and illustrated the facility with which contracts were broken and agreements violated in business transactions between whites and blacks. Although slavery had perished, neither the spirit of mastery in had disappeared. The whites did not consider it necessary to keep faith with the poor, defenceless and powerless negro laborers. Credulous people at the North, believing that men who had lived by the sweat of other men's faces would be bound by principles of justice, were accepting an "absurd, shecking and sick-

ening pretence." As the negroes, according to their most eloquent champion, are defrauded in all their business relations with their white employers. so are they despoiled of all their political rights guaranteed by the blood of the Union armies and by the Constitutional Amendments. In a score of years the South has succeeded in silencing nearly all references to its crimes against suffrage. The love of irresponsible ower has become from unlimited possession inordinate. The dominant classes long ago secured supreme control over local and State government in the South, and have already mastered Congress and Executive in Washington. All these advantages have been obtained by the suppression of the negro vote and the violation of solemn guarantees of the Constitution. The colored Republicans of the South do not suffer alone from the crimes which are practised by the ruling classes. Northern Republicans also are defrauded by the monstrous suppression of the negro vote, as Mr. Douglass easily proved in the following passage:

It will be seen by the last Congressional Directory that Kansas sends seven representatives to Congress nation. Thus far the Democrats are very with 201,971 votes. Mark, seven representatives to much at sea over the second place on the ticket, Congress. Mississippi sends seven representatives

Georgia sends ten representatives on 27,375 votes. Connecticut sends four members to Congress, and has o give 123,015 votes. Georgia sends ten on 27,000. You send four on 123,000. South Carolina from four districts sends four representatives to Congress on 17,431 votes. Ohio sends four representatives from four districts on 126,152 votes. The third district in Ohio sends one representative with 36,597 rotes-9,222 votes more than the whole State of Georgia, which gives her ten representatives. No wonder they don't want to go back to the old systhat makes them masters to a certain extent, if you der a overcise your right and your power to check themage You are defrauded by the suppression of Republican votes in the South, and the South is the

This is a simple statement of facts which an intelligent fair-minded Northerner can construe in only one way. The South gets its representation in Congress and in the electoral college on the basis of the negro population whose vote is either suppressed or coerced or thrown aside uncounted. It masses its solid vote for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency and enables its party to concentrate efforts on three or four Northern States in ing, but it remains the fact that the returns come every National contest; and its power to deliver the Presidency and to dictate by the mouths of five out of seven Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means the industrial policy of the country rests upon systematic crime and fraud. These are the facts, as this eloquent negro orator cogently presents them. It is also true, as he says. that the men who once dared the North to elect Abraham Lincoln are equally defiant in declaring that a Republican President shall not be elected next fall.

THE THIRD PARTY VOTE IN THIS STATE. How is General Fisk going to run in this State? Will level-headed temperance men support or cut him? Is the third party vote to increase or decrease this fall?

These questions are likely to be answered in manner which will convince those that are using prohibition as a stalking-horse that they have reckoned without their host. Mr. St. John has virtually confessed that General Fisk's candidacy is not an honest one. St. John stood up in the Indianapolis Convention and declared that the mission of the Prohibition party is to destroy the Republican party. That is to say, General Fisk is running, not in the interest of reform, but of politics. Are genuine friends of temperance throughout New-York prepared to countenance a movement aimed at he existence of the Republican party? We believe net. We believe that the course of events has convinced them that the triumph of the cause which they have at heart does not lie that way. We believe that they have come to realize that to destroy the Republican party, as Mr. St. John and the other industrious managers of the Prohibition machine are laboring to do, would be to lose practically all that temperance reform has gained in this State and give the rum power a tremendous boom. The last Legislature, which was Republican in both branches, made a magnificent fight for temperance. Opposed to the Republican Senators and Assemblymen was a Democratic minority, a Democratic Governor and a desperate lobby. The Republicans passed a judicious High-License bill and a resolution providing for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution to a popular vote. In other words, they met the best expectations of the temperance reformers. The Democratic legislators fought these measures at every step, and Governor Hill vetoed the bill for reasons which simply served to show that his action was entirely unjustifiable. That is the record of the two parties in New-York this year on temperance. And in the face of it, Mr. St. John has the assurance to ask the temperance people of New-York to join him in his attempt to destroy the Republican party.

And there is another cogent reason why this St. John-Fisk movement to destroy the Republican party is calculated to fail miserably in pressed itself strongly against any attempt to regulate the liquor traffic; but these who have hitherto supported the third party movement in this State are by no means unanimous in support of such a proposition. Many of them favor the High-License bill which passed this Trader was the only genuine Protectionist, but year, and Mr. Funk, the Editor of "The Veice," in an open letter in effect indorsed the license system, by urging Mr. Crosby to support a bill forbidding the issue of licenses in any Assembly District "until the number of saloons shall be reduced to the proportion of at least one to 500 population."

The Republicans may well be satisfied with the outlook. Their party has earned the confidence of temperance men by the enactment of temperance measures representing the intelligent demand of the hour-not the demand of extremists, but of those who are conservative of the public weal. General Fisk has a right to count upon the votes of all those who desire to see the Republican party destroyed. There is no reason why the National Democratic Committee should not pay his campaign expenses. But why should any temperance man in the State of New-York countenance his candidacy?

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

This is a bad country for Mugwumps, economic r political. The country declines to go to the dogs or to be prosperous in accordance with their theories, but prospers on the whole, even in its periods of reaction, in a manner most distressing to prophets of evil. The improvement in crop prospects during the past week has been largely real, though partly a reaction from previous exaggerated stories of disaster. Winter wheat has en injured seriously and will be short, but the late and cold spring has not prevented a considerable increase in the acreage of spring wheat in some quarters, and perhaps an increase in the ggregate, while the condition is now more favorle than it appeared two weeks ago. Considering how greatly the purchases of farming regions the old master nor of servility in the old slave are affected by the yield of wheat, a gain in the prospect for this and other crops as well might be expected to cause a decline in farm products. and an improvement in other products and in securities. But the tariff bill hangs like a millone about the neck of industry, and the exssive railroad building in the Northwest bears fruit in wars of rates which refuse to be quieted. So there has been a fall of four cents in wheat. which is quoted at 91 cents instead of \$1.01 recently, and a fractional decline in corn and oats, pork and lard. A fall of 5 cents in butter, and the glut and unprecedented demoralization in the market for vegetables, have made the general average for farm products lower than is usual Severe losses are probable for truck farmers from this city southward along the Atlantic coast, careless packing and excessive supply combining to make their heavy shipments unprofitable. Some large sales of wool at exceptionally low prices are also reported, but the new clip seems to be generally held as yet at prices above the views of consumers. Nor can manufacturers be expected to bid liberally, with a tariff bill pending which threatens to make it impossible for many establishments to operate at all. In the prevailing uncertainty and depression, the large auction sales of flannels last week were considered highly satisfactory, because prices realized were better than had been anticipated, though the average of fiftyone qualities at the first sale was 21.78 cents against 23.04 at the corresponding sale last year, a decline of 5.5 per cent, and at the second sale the decline averaged 7.5 per cent. The market for cotton goods has been mere steady, with an advance on some qualities and indications of an week because the dealers in town preferred to improved demand week because the dealers in town preferred to handle fewer green goods and to keep up the crature is a beautiful branch—upon which to hang prices. With the thousands of poor families in yourself. In the pockets of the poor fellow were

steel products, though a report is current that an Eastern mill has sold steel rails at less than \$30 per ton, while some Southern makers continue to sell pig iron at prices below the market, even since the late decline-probably having more iron than each. At the best, this would be a trying season for iron producers, but the attempt to change the tariff makes their outlook still more dubious. The closing of the Blandon rolling mills, on the ground that the business does not pay at present prices, is an indication of the situation, though the capacity of the works is only 10,000 tons. Tin continues to weaken, and lead has fallen below four cents, while copper is held at 16.60, notwithstanding large accumulations here and abroad, the increase in England and France having been 6,500 tons from April 15 to May 15. Oil has had another tumble, closing 6 1-2 cents lower than a week ago. The general average of all prices has declined about 2 1-2 per cent in May, though it is

still about 4 per cent above the level of July, 1887. Stocks were depressed when active, and at other times painfully dull, and prices at the close averaged 48 cents per share lower than a week ago, but in some securities the fall has been \$2 or \$3 per share. Reported earnings continue encouragbest end first; thus for the second week of Mag twenty-five roads reported gains of 9.72 per cent but seventy-five roads gained only 6.14 per cent; for the third week twenty-five roads gained 5.80 per cent, but seventy-four roads gained only 2.90 per cent. A new law in Iowa, requiring rates strictly proportioned to distance, is the cause or pretext of a new disturb nce between the Burlington and Northern and other lines, and meanwhile the competition of the Lake Superior routes grows more disturbing.

The Treasury took in last week \$3,300,000 more than it paid out, and scarcely any bonds were offered at acceptable prices. But gold exports have ceased, and the negotiation of a loan for the Canada Pacific increases the belief that there may be no further drain of specie this season. Merchandise imports at New-York fell 2 per cent below last year for May, while exports showed an in crease of 21-2 per cent in value, but similar changes elsewhere would leave the excess of imports over exports for the month nearly \$13,200, 000. For the past five weeks the reports of failures have numbered 963 in the United States, against 789 for the same week last year, and the decrease in the clearings at twenty out of thirtyseven cities reporting shows a shrinkage in transactions which appears to have been unusually large last week. New-York exchanges, after deducting twice the value of stocks sold at the New-York Board alone, were \$68,000,000 less in May, 1888, than in May, 1887, or about 3 1-2 per cent, and for five months were \$481,000,000 less, or 4.7 per cent. The decrease in both cases would be somewhat greater if stocks sold at the Consolidated Exchange were also considered for both years.

MAKING DIVORCE SUITS ODIOUS.

A woman shot her husband's lawyer the other day in a Chicago court-room. She evidently fired to kill, for she kept her pistol pointed at her victim until she had emptied all its barrels. She hit him twice, inflicting a serious wound Had it not been for the intervention of a desk which partially protected him and disturbed her aim, in all likelihood the lawyer would have met his death in the temple of justice of which he was one of the officers.

It is unnecessary to say that the woman's crime was a serious one or to call for a punishment ade quate to the offence. But the shooting is not to be regarded as an unmixed evil in case it helps to make odious the class of cases of which the one which inspired this audacious attempt at murder is a member. The West, we regret to remark, has acquired a bad eminence in connection with divorce suits. Too many lawyers in sundry portions of that section of the country make divorces " without publicity" a specialty. A great popular Western want would seem to be an aggressive public sentiment against divorces of all kinds. As a rule, the worst use the marriage relation can be put to is to dissolve it. There are honorable exceptions, but there can be no doubt about the rule. Of the merits of this particular suit under consideration we know nothing. But reputable people who aim to conserve the welfare of society-those who regard marriage as a sacrament, equally with those that do nothead of the Free-Trade faction, and his mes- New-York. The Indianapolis Convention ex- are sternly arrayed against divorce on general principles. And unless the current anecdotes relating to divorce made easy which fall from the pens of Western paragraphers are without point,

> one of the leading safeguards of the community. The fact that this latest divorce suit was responsible for a brazen attempt to kill has a tendency to discredit divorce proceedings. If the next half dozen suits of that sort could be similarly discredited-well, it would be bad for the lawyers who acted as targets, but it might make divorce odious.

tremely lax notions touching the sanctity of

" We have exposed the outrage of office-holding interference in caucuses and elections, and while it is not remedied, it is discredited, denounced and greatly diminished." Thus saith Mr. Curtis in his address to the Civil Service Reform League. But the trouble is that this interference is not discredited and denounced in the right quarters. Not a Democratic convention has been held this spring to elect delegates to St. Louis which has not been attended by Federal office-holders, some of whom have been selected as delegates, and in several cases the presence and influence of officeholders were so pronounced and notorious that they may be said to have been the convention. All this is directly in contravention, not only of the President's principles as frequently announced, but in direct violation of his orders. Thus the whole idea of non-interference by office holders in political management has been brought into contempt, and the desirable reform has received a blow from which it will take a long time to recover. Mr. Curtis did not favor us with the whole truth.

The Hydrographic Office has in preparation a complete report of the "March Blizzard," which caused such great damage along the coast. Efforts are being made to collect all the data possible from vessels at sea at that time, and from what has already been received it is certain that, from its terrific violence at sea and the wide area which it covered, it was one of the most notable storms of the century in the North Atlantic.

Pension Commissioner Black's boom for the Vice-Presidency seems to be as bad a wreck as he

The Police Commissioners of Newark have undertaken to enforce an old law which prohibits the sale of cigarettes to boys under sixteen years of age. It is to be hoped that their virtuous intention will not prove a temporary spasm. If such a law can be enforced in Newark, it will be an additional argument in favor of similar legislation elsewhere.

The "New-York Evening Post" practically admitted last week, in a review of the political situation, that the chances were against Mr. Cleveland's election. Considering that "The Post" ever since Mr. Cleveland entered the White House has been one of the most devoted of his organs, and that it has steadily labored for his renomination, this confession of his weakness before the people is rather noteworthy. "The Post's" forecast of Mr. Cleveland's defeat in his canvass for re-election is couched in these plain words: "There is reasonable assurance that the next President of the United States will be one upon whose personal character no stain rests."

The wholesale dumping of Southern fruits and vegetables in New-York harbor, described in Satarday's THIBUNE is most wasteful and indetensible. Thousands of crates of fresh vegetables from Florida were flung away to the fishes last week because the dealers in town preferred to

this city alone to whom those supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables would have been a veritable godsend, it seems nothing short of wicked waste to dump whole cargoes into the ocean rather than lower prices for a few days. There ought to be some means of preventing wholesale destruction of food supplies for the wanton purpose of keeping up profitable rates for dealers.

They say that in certain sections of Iowa people who want beer and fail to get it are instructed by the initiated to ask for "hopine." The Democratic party under Cleveland claims that it is not bent upon free trade but upon tariff reform. It is suspected, however, that hopine is merely another name for beer.

Among the Democrats who are going to St. Louis from Brooklyn to shout for Cleveland are the members of the Kings County Club. The Eagle" makes up a list of 126 of them, of whom not less than sixty-two are office-holders. How sad it is that President Cleveland's attempts to discourage activity in politics by office-holders should have come to such a lame and impotent conclusion!

Certain facetious Democratic editors have asserted since Mr. Blaine's last letter appeared that the Republicans would better retire from the political field and not go through the idle ceremony of holding a convention at Chicago and nominating any "favorite son." Even if the Republicans were not convinced with Mr. Blaine that Protection is stronger than any candidate, they would not care to disappoint the thousands of disgruntled Democrats who consider it to be their duty to vote for a Republican candidate this year in order to rebuke Mr. Cleveland's administration for its false pretences and un-American tendencies, and to defend the industries of the country now menaced by him and the brigadier statesmen of the Mills committee. The Chicago nomination will be a rallying point for all friends of good faith and genuine reform methods in politics and for all defenders of American industries.

PERSONAL

General Lew Wallace is passionately fond of the gentle sport which Izaak Walton made immortal. He was especially active in the recent fly-casting tourna-ment of the rishermen of the State of Indiana.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this city, has been se-

lected by the President as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Annapolis Naval Academy.

President and Mrs. Barnard, of Columbia College, are spending a short time in Litchfield, Conn. They will return to New-York before the exercises of commencement week begin.

The Russian Imperial Household has concluded an arrangement with the engineer, M. Kozell, regarding the great irrigation works which are to be carried out in the extensive territories in the Murghab Valley which have been acquired by the Czar. M. Kozell, who is of Polish origin, was in 1863 the commander of an insurgent battalion of his countrymen. He was taken msurgent battation of his countrymen. He was taken prisoner by the Russians and sentenced to death, but succeeded in making his escape to France, where he subsequently carried out several important engineering works. After the war in 1870-71, in which he fought against the Germans, he returned to Russis, and as a punishment for his former rebellious conduct he had to serve as a private in a Cossack regiment for four years.

At the Woman Suffrage Convention at Boston the other day Mrs. Wallace, mother of General Lew Wallace, was a speaker. In introducing her Mrs. Livermore stated that when General Wallace wrote "Ben Hur" he showed it to his mother first of all persons, and told her that he had taken her for the model of the hero's heroic mother. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will remain

California about two weeks longer. Mrs. Fremont was a member of the committee who received her at Los Angeles. Speaking of her lectures at San Francisco and Oakland, Mrs. Howe said: 'AI was received with great hospitality and kind attention. The quality of the audiences appeared to me to be very good. I felt the intellectual level higher than I had dared to hope." Mr. D. R. Culberson, the Texas Representative, has

particularly fine and pleasant home, rich with paintings, Oriental rugs and bric-a-brao. But at Washing-ton he lives in one room of a hotel and is impatient for the session to come to an end. He rarely takes his wife to the Capital. The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson has returned to

New-York, and intends to make his permanent residence in the city. He has become an attendant at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and his family were received into membership there yesterday. Dr. Robinson will preach during June in the Rev. Dr. Sabine's church, at Madison-ave. and Fifty-fifth-st.

General Boulanger's notoriety has dragged even his barber into the prominence of being interviewed to the extent of half a column. Figare says that the would-be emulator of Napoleon walks into the shop ust like any ordinary man, sits down in a comfortable chair which is reserved for his especial use, and awaits operations. Instantly the barber proceeds to work in person, for the General is too important a person to those wide-awake observers of what is going on be handed over to a perhaps perfunctory or an un skilful debutant in the historic art of hair-cutting. about them are brought face to face with ex-There is no such thing as keeping M. Boulanger waiting while M. le Coiffeur "blows up" his assistants, or the marriage contract-that contract which is tries to press a bottle of bay rum or a pot of new pomade on a reluctant customer preparing to depart. The Caesarian hair and beard are quickly and skilfully cut with a pair of scissors of the best Sheffield stee During the operation the General does not speak a word, and on its conclusion he pays ten francs to the colificur and five to the lucky assistants, who have perhaps turned the brushing machine or assisted in the shampooing. All this takes place at a regular hour weekly. The same authority who is responsible for all this interesting information assures us that the colificur has a fertile source of profit and perquisite in the hairs which have been cut from the skull, jaws and chin of the possible "Dietator." These capillary relies he carefully collects and sells to the General's admirers. During the operation the General does not speak a

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The colors of the New-York baseball club are no blue; but it frequently makes its friends feel blue. A negro in Jonesboro, Ga, is 108 years old, has been married nine times, is the father of 117 children, and his name is Nero. He is not the Nero who fiddled while Rome was burning, though. That Nero dled before the war, and we should think the Nero who has 117 children would often wish himself in the same condition.—(Norristown Herald.

It is said that a baseball umpire is about to write a book. A good title would be "Some Battles I Have

THE TERRORS OF CIVILIZATION.

THE TERRORS OF CIVILIZATION.

The Injuns never teched him,
Nor the b'ars;
An' the ratilers never bit him,
An' the train robbers couldn't git him
On the cars.

'Twas a frigid day an' drizzly
When the Rocky Mountain grizzly
Ever crep' within a rod of Jim, the Scout;
An' the catamount an' bison
Never teched him more than pizen,
Which they allus more prefer to do without.

But he moved into the city

Just for fun,

An' he sold his big six-shooter,

An' he thought it would not do ter'

Keep his gun.

But a muscular garroter,

Who was not a legal voter,

Robbed him of his watch and wallet like a child,

Then a gas-pipe overloaded

Bust, and Jim he got exploded.

An' came down considerable permisonous and riled

An' came down considerable permissions

An' the bunco steerers fleeced him

Left and right;

An' the gamins uster hoot him

An' a slugger tried to shoot him

Tother night.

An' a hoodium tried to skin him,

An an injine ran agin him,

An' a herdic, an' a hoss car, an' a dray

An' agin, a little lator,

In a rotten clevator

He fell down thirteen stories in one day.

An' his house, it caught afire T'other night,

An' his house, it caught after

Tother night.

An' his gas meter exploded
(Jim didn't know that it was loaded),
Awful sight!

An' his house was widely scattered,
O'er the country it was spattered,
In a shower of chunks and cinders, so they said.
Jim was so completely shivered,
He ain't never been diskivered,
But the coroner concluded he was dead.

—(Yankee Blade.

Religious people in St. Louis are stirred up over the alleged remark of a speaker in a Young Men's Christian Association meeting, to the effect that "Christ undoubtedly did make wine at the feast of Cana in Galilee, but it was His first miracle, and Ho was young yel."

Two Nasty Ones.—Jones (who has not been asked)—
'Ullo! another of those big crushes at Lady Gatherum's,
where, I'm told, the butler is allowed to invite his
own particular friends. You were there, of course
Brown (who has)—Yees—and you weren't. I suppose the butler had to draw the line somewhere!—
(London Punch.)

On the same day that the announcement appeared in the Paris papers that General Boulanger had re-ceived 200,000 francs from the publishers of his book, the following item from police headquarters was seen in an adjoining column: "To-day the Lody of a suicide was found in the Bois de Boulogne, whose sad case had been rejected by several publishers.

had been rejected by several publishers."

Recognizing a Good Article.—A story is told of a certain ex-member of Congress from a Western State which comes under the classification of interesting it true.

A number of his colleagues who had undertaken to entertain him shortly after he took his seat in the National Capitol took him down to one of the leading hotels of Washington, where claborate arrangement had been made for a dinner. The courses were served, but nothing seemed to strike him with especial force until a bottle of champagne was brought in. He emptied the glass, handed it back for more, and as he set it down again remarked:

"By gosh, boys, that is without doubt the best ginger aie I ever sampled."—(Merchant Traveler.

There are 28,000 shad eggs in a quart. Now, then if a shad and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and half how many- but why go on? The reader can finish ft.

"How much cider did you make this year!" in quired one farmer of another who had offered a spect-nen for trial. "Fifteen harrels," was the answer, Another sip. "Well, if you had had another specy you might have made another barrel."—(Leisure Hours, "The Swamp Angels" is the name of a baseball club in Kansas. They are all good catchers-of malaria.

The Mugwumps say they defeated Blaine. Perhaps. And a mule might kick the nose off the Apollo Belvidere. Only Fit for an Asylum.-Political Boss-Who's the

Only Fit for an Asylam.—Pollical Boss—Who's the feller. John Smith, wot lives next door to you. Chicago Man—He is a quict, industrious, law-abiding citizen who goes to church, drinks nothing stronger than water and changes his shirt every morning. "Well, well. The fools ain't all dead yit; the feller actually had the hardthood to come to me age tell me he'd like ter get nominated for Alderman."—(Omaha World.

THE DOINGS OF MUSICIANS. The unexampled energy of Mr. William R. Chap

man has created a choral society which ought within a

year to take the first position among the choirs of the United States. Last season Mr. Chapman called the

Rubinstein Club into existence. It embraced a majority of the solo, soprano and contraito singers of the c. y, but being limited to women's voices its actistic usefulness and value was doubtful. Its significant cance was purely social. Whether or not it has been abandoned does not appear, but Mr. Chapman has transformed it into the female portion of the Metropolitan Musical Society, and has succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of an equal number of tenors as hassos from the Mendelssohn, Musurgia and other highclass clubs. The combination places the finest chord talent in New York, if not in the country, at Mr. Chapman's command, and the public ought now to hear choral music of an ideal character. Unfortunately for the good of the art, the plan of support adopted in like that of the clubs mentioned, and to hear the net choir our music-lovers will have to become subscribing members of the new society. Two concerts will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House on January 1 and May 14, and so lively is the interest in them that all but fifteen boxes have already been subscribed for at \$40 a box. The officers of the society are Dr. William H. Draper, president; Robert Hoe, vice-president; J. Seaver Page, secretary; F. W. Devoe, treasurer, and William R. Chap-man, musical director. The society's affairs are to be administered by an Executive Committee chosen from the patrons, and Governing and Admission Committees chosen from the active members. The Board of Patrons is composed of the following ladies and gentlemen: J. Crosby Brown, Edward Cooper, William E. Dodge, E. Francis Hyde, D. Willis James, Morris K. Jesup, Thomas L. James, Thomas M. Markoe, F. A. Potts, Whitelaw Reid, Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. Amos Cotting, Mrs. S. J. Colgate, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. R. Duncan Harris, Mrs. Mrs. Ben All Haggin, Mrs. R. Duncan Harris, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Jr., Mrs. O. B. Jennings, Mrs. Alexander T. Leith, Mrs. C. M. Raymond, Mrs. Charles Pomeroy, Mrs. Lawrence Turnus and Mrs. Edward Winsiow. The Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. Marbury, Mrs. William R. Chapman, George A. Meyer and Frank G. Stiles. There will be a private rehearsal of the society to-morrow evening in Chickering Hall.

A private letter from the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, interesting information that he is in possession of two old sets of organ keys one of which is said to be that old sets of organ keys one of which is said to be that of the organ presented by Thomas Brattle, Esq. to King's Chapel, Boston, in 1713, which is thought to be the first organ ever used in this country. The other set is that once belonging to the organ imported for the chapel in 1756. They were given to Dr. Etwan Hodges, for many years organist of Trinity Church in this city and father of the Rev. Mr. Hodges, by a friend in Boston. The second organ was built in London and there is a tradition that it was selected for the king's Chapel Society by Handel.

Myre Panny Bloomfeld gave two plannforte recitals

Mme. Fanny Bloomfield gave two planoforte recitals in Farmington on Thursday evening and Friday morns ing of last week. The recital was in illustration of the last of Mr. Krehbiel's lectures on the pianoforte the last of Mr. Krenbier's fectures on the planolard and its literature under the direction of Bernardus Boekelman at Miss Porter and Mrs. Dow's school. Mr. Boekelman has been summoned to Europe by news of the serious illness of his wife and will sail next Wednesday. He hopes to return in september.

Signor Campanini and several of the singers who had been associated with him in the operatic and concert season which recently came to a disastrous close in Boston appeared last night in a farewell concert at two divisions, the first of which was taken up by Rossini's "Stabat Mater," the solo parts of which were Rossini's "Stabat Mater," the solo parts of which were sung by Signora Tetrazzini, Miss Marie Groebl, Signor Campanini and Signor Bologna. The chorus was an exceedingly inefficient body, and though there was better material in the orchestra, there was nothing to commend in the instrumental portions of Rossini's popular work. Miss Groebl's singing of the "Fac ut portem" and Signora Tetrazzini's performance of the solo part of the "Inflammatus" were the only features of the interpretation worthy of praise. The "Stabat" was followed by some missellaneous pieces.

THE BUFFALO MUSICAL FESTIVAL Buffalo June 4 (Special) .- For the fourth time in the history of the organization, the Buffalo Musical Association, whose members represent a combined wealth of \$40,000,000, will attempt to place the city in the front rank of musical cities by giving a grand festival, the dates for which are June 8 and 9. It is the in tention to surpass the Cincinnati festival if possible, and for this purpose an expenditure of about \$25,000 will be made, the members of the association assuming all the risks involved in holding the festival. Theodor Thomas will conduct the festival and will have his entire orchestra here. The new Music Hall will b the theatre of the event. Mr. Thomas pronounces it the finest piece of architecture in the United States from his point of view. The seating capacity 3,000.

On the opening night, June 8, the " Damnation of Faust" will be given by the Thomas Orchestra, assisted by Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch, Max Alvary, Emil Fischer, Frank R. Bartlett and Paul Kalisch; also by a volumteer chorus of 150 sopranos, 125 tenors, 75 altos and 100 bassos, making a total of 450 trained voices, the members being chosen from the leading singing socie-ties and the church choirs. Rehearsals are being constantly beld and every effort is making to produce perfection of art on this occasion. Saturday night will be devoted to Wagner, and special trains will be run from Rochester, Bradford, Cleveland, Erie and other points. Edmund Hayes, William C. Cornwall, H. G. Nalton, Hobart Weed, J. P. Dudley, General Peter C. Doyle and F. A. hell are the chairmen of the principal committees.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is a place in the Cabinet, they say, that William L. Scott is figuring for. Cleveland, if re-elected, if expected to work in a good deal of new timber. To make things as cheerful as they can be in the

Democratic ranks out in Illinois, "The Chicago Newsbenevolently quotes this passage from one of More rison's recent letters: "So far as Palmer (just noma inated for Governor) is known outside of our State he is known as an able man, with courage to do whatever he wants to do, but what he wants to do nebody knows, and the Democrats of the country are in no mood to take him on trust." Several Republican papers in Boston and Philadele

phia have seriously discussed the idea of nominating Randail for Vice-President at Chicago; but it does not meet with much favor.

Congressman Matson, Democratic nomines for Gore ernor of Indiana, is confronted with an awful dilemma. He has reported the Arrears of Pensions bill which takes \$25,000,000 out of the treasury; and he is in favor of the Mills bill. If one passes, the other cannot. Which does he want passed first?

ABOUT AS UNANIMOUS AS POSSIBLE From The Washington Critic.

The Solid South isn't a patching to the Solid Cleves BUT A STRONGER ONE THAN THIS IS NEEDED. From The Hartford Post.

The Prohibitionists have given Mrs. Cleveland a microscope. It takes an instrument of that character to find any prohibition in the White House.

THE VILEST SINNER MAY RETURN. From The Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette. When President Cleveland said: "I am a Presby-terian," the deacons looked for the strawberry-colored welt implanted in his left paim many years ago after a Sunday fishing excursion, and exclaimed: "Then you are our long lost brother."

A KEEN EYE TO THE FUTURE.

From The Chicago News.

The announcement that the Detroit River is to be tunnelled is exceedingly gratifying. In fact, we cannot tunnelled is exceedingly gratifying. In fact, we cannot too highly commend that spirit of precaution which has moved the Detroit people to prepare a hole for their moved the Detroit people to prepare a hole for their baseball club to crawl into when the swallows ward fly and the roses scattered lie.